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J. HEOL. TON EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Derpetual Digilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

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From the Charleston Courier. Biographical Sketch of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR was born in Orange county, Va., on the 24th day of Nov., 1784. He was the third son of Col. Richard Taylor, a Virginian, and an officer in the Virginis line, who served with zeal and honor throughout the Revolution-and who was the father of five sons and two daughters. His mother, was Sarah Strother, a lady of good family and matronly virtues. In the summer following Gen. TAYLOR's birth, his father migrated to Kentucky, then almost a wilderness, and settled near Louisville, and when that city rose to wealth and importance, the elder Taylor received from Gen. Washington the appointment of Collector of that part, he having been a personal friend of that illustrious man, prior to his emigration from Virginia. The youth of Gen. Taylor was spent smidst the perils and hardships of Indian werfare ; and he was reared, by his fa country, for which he had lived and fought ther, to his paternal profession—that of a tarmer—u til his majority. He soon, however, exhibited a military propensity, and he and one of his brothers were enrolled in a troop, reised to oppose the designs of Aaron Burr. On the 3d of May, 1808, by the in-fluence of his relative, Mr. Madison, his un cle, Maj. Edmund Taylor, and his father, he received his commission as first Lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of U. S. Iofantry, vacated by the death of his brother, Lieut. Taylor-and reported himself to Gen. Wilkuson at New-Orleans, where he nearly died of Yellow Fever. In 1810, he was actively engaged under Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the North-West Territory, at Fort liarrison, in watching and thwaiting the adverse movements of the Indians-his marriage having then taken place, and he leaving at home a young wife and child. In the beginning of the year 1812, President Madison rewarded his services with a Captain's com mission, and he was placed in command of Fort Harrison, just before the declaration of war against Great Britain. Here the young hero acquired his first laurels, having distinguished himself by a most gallant and sucthe 4th and morning of the 5th Sept., 1812, against a large party of Indiana bended by the Prophet, Tecumich's brother. His services on this occasion, were thus noticed by Gen. Hopkins-"The firm and almost un-paralleled defence of Fort Harrison, by Capt. CACHARY TAYLOR, has raised for him a fab rie of character, not to be efficed by enlogallantry by conferring on him the Brevet ank of Major. He was engaged in the same vicinity to the close of the war; but, while acting a highly useful part in protecting the adian frontier from incursion, no further opportunity occurred to enable him to signalize himself further.

the military establishment led to the injustice reducing the rank of Gen. Taxton, and many other brave officers-and he resigned his commission, but, in the course of his year, he was reinstated by President Madison; and, as Major TaxLon he was ordered, in 1816, to Green Bay, and remained in command of that port for two years. O. the 20th April, 1819, he was made a Lieut. Colonel. He next joined, after a year's in terval with his family, Gen. Russell, at New-Orleans; and, in 1822, was engaged in the erection of Fort Jesup. In 1824, he was appointed a member of the board for the erection of the Jefferson Barracks. In 1826, he was an active member of a Board of Officers of the Army and Militia, of which Gen. Scott was president, to organize a milito everein for the U. States. In 1832, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and, on the 2d August of that year, he distinguished himself under Gen. Arkinson, in the defrat, ultimately followed by the capture, of the Indian Chief and Warrior Black Hawk. In 1886, he was ordered to Fiorida, under Gen. Josup, and was largely instrumental in he prosecution of the protracted war, with the Seminoles, to a successful issue-Indian warfare, which had been the grave of repuation to many of his predecessors, having only served to bornish his escutcheon. The attle of Okeechobee, fought on the 25th Dacember, 1839, covered him with honor, and was followed by his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, and his assignment (Gen. Jesup having retired from it,) to the chief command in Fiorida. After four years arlunus service in this field, he was relieved by Gen. Armstead in April, 1840, and assumed the command of the First Department of the Army, comprising the South western States, with his head quarters at Fort Jesup, in Lousiana. In 1841, he relieved Gen. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson, where he remained about

four or five years.

The next field of General Taylon's serrices was that which was crowned with such succession of victories, under the most lifficult and perilous circumstances, as covered him with glory, and established his reputacepted the terms of annexation, General Tay. man seized the ham, and with admirable dex In the summer of 1845, Texas having ac-Log was ordered to the Texas frontier, and termy burried it after the knife. de la Palma, Montery, and Boena Vista - speak.

UGALD.

Dollar (f type) feets ach contine heriff's San is deducte in the regist Adverte

Returning home, from the multiplied vicories, which had rendered his war-path one nominated for the Presidency, by a portion will a large hog weigh?" replied, "jump in-of his grateful and admiring countrymen, to the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

— Detroit Advertiser, July 2.

and was triumphantly elected to that proud From " Curiosties of American Literature." Dr. Beecher's Sermon to one and elevated station; and, on the 4th March. Authorship of the Declaration of 1849, he, who had passed his entire adult life in the tested field, was installed Presi dent of this great Republic. As a civil ru ler, his career was too short to enable him to of the Daclaration of American Independence of the Daclaration of Independence of the Daclaration of Independence of the Daclaration of Independence of the Independence of Independenc regard it as a fair subject of criticism. So far as his principles and measures of admin istration were made known, and especially those in relation to the controversy now embuttering and endangering the Union, they met not our approval, and we believe they were unfortunate and unwice. But we doubt not the patriotism and good intentions of the glorious old here, and we will not misule a eproach with the laurels that cluster in profusion about his grave. It was not to be ex. pected that one, who had been familiar only with camps and battle fields, during a long life, could be at once converted into a states. man. We believe, in his own dving words, that " he had endeavored to do his duty and that his patriot heart best true to the

Gen. TAYLOR was born Nov. 24, 1784. and died July 9, 1850, aged 65 years 7 months and 15 days. He was inaugurated President, March 4th, 1849, and therefore held the office exactly one year, four months and five days. He has been already succeeded in the office by the Vice President, the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

with even in the article of death.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION-MR. CAL HOUN.

Who thinks of praising Cattline? Who will land Arnold or Burr ? Yet we have strange doctrines taught in this age of prous, that with a man's death we should bury his faults. The same doctrine has been promulgated by the friends of every evil man, who has become the victim of death. We cannot endorse this d ctrine. The reason is clear. When a man acquires greatness, he gains with it influence. Influence is the appendage of great powers and results .-Death robe a man of his life and not his greatness; his greatness lives in his orical recollection after death. And since the great ness is accompanied with influence, a great man's influence is not lost with his death .-The theories of government, taught by General Washington, are respected, because to expose the faults of an evil man, to counteract his influence. With this much to destray the unjust charge of malignity, we

The Nashville Convention and its objects have been involved in great mystery. Recent developements have traced the scheme to John C. Calhoun. We are not astonished; indeed, we suspected it. A letter, dated 9th July, 1849, addressed to Col. Tarpley, has been found among the things which were upon record. The proof, which it contains, is positive, and is alone sufficient to convict the South Carolina Senator. There is some thing remarkable in its suppression until this late day. Secrecy implies either guilt or tear. But to the sentiments which it contains. A recommendation for the holding of a Southern Convention is made. In making this recommendation, Mr. Calboun to k a prospective view. He contemplated the doing by others of certain things which he conceived to be unwise and uncostitutional; others, equally wise, hold different opinions, however. In case of the commission of these acts, he proposes the dissolution of the Un-He further recommended a plan of operation, and as a source of encouragement, and a proof of his industry, he announced that his own State was ready.

Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to the writing of this le ter favored disunion. Why did he make a speech tinctured with disunion, while compromise was pending? Why did he contemplate an impracticable change in the Constitution? These things did not have a favorable effect upon the agitation then prevalent, but there was actually agitation in them. They contwined the very quintessence of civil broils. Mr. Calhoun could think too well, and had thought too much, not to know the nature and effect of his measures. We deprecate the motives that actuated him, and connect but hope that the result which he held in view, will not blight the peace of our country. We have spoken of his motives, knowing that the country will see them in his plans, and being fully aware that this sight will deter enlightened and patriotic men from their ad vocacy .- Lunchburg Virginian.

There is a story extant of a young wag who was once invited to dine with a gentleman of rather sudden temper. The dining room was on the second floor, and the principal dish was a fine roast ham. When the old gentleman undertook to carve it, he found the knife rather dull, and in a sudden passion on as one of the great Captains of the age. flung it down stairs after the servant, who had just brought it. Whereupon the young

"I beg your pardon!" was the cool reply, and scientific completion of the conquest of "I thought you were going to dine down stairs."

A mathmetician being asked by a wag, intinuous blaze of glory, Gen. Taylor was "If a pig weighs 200 pounds, how much

INDEPENDENCE.

1819. John Adams found a copy of the respondence. The "Sage of Monticello" replied to Mr. Adams, informing him that rication, because the proof of a negative can y be presumptive; but I shall believe it such until positive and solemn proof of its au thenticity shall be produced." The document is as follows :

THE MECKLENEURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. (20th of May 1775.) "That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, coun tenances the unchartered and dangerous in vasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to A-

merica, and to the inherent and undeniable rights of man. That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother trampled on our rights and liberties, and O.ic." inhumanly shed the blood of American patri

That we do hereby declare ourselves a maintenance of which independence, we sooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our ost sacred honour.

That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nev. lin would say: Never make promises upon ertheless, the crown of Great Britain never uncertainties. Although the best of men

eges, immunities, or authority therein. "That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to the regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a committee man, to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freefom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

" ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, Chairman." Now what does this prove? Simply that "JOHN M'KNITT ALEXANDER. Secretary."

The letter of Mr. Jefferson having been published, the Legislature of North Carolina, influenced by a natural state pride, made a thorough investigation of all the facts connected with the Mecklenburg Declaration, the result of which was the establishment of the authenticity of that document by the most conclusive testimony. Professor Tecker, in his Life of Jefferson, is forced to admit endes that Mr. Jefferson could not be the lent hits: plaginry. He does not deny that on the 20th of May, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, made some sort of a Declaration of Independence, but he contends that it was not in the words of the instrument now published; and that the second and third paragraphs or resolves which this contains are interpolations, copied from Mr. Jefferson's Declaration after the 4th of July, 1776. This position of Professo Tucker has been overthrown, and the perfect authenticity of the Mecklenburg document so conclusively and satisfactorily established, that it is unnecessary at this time to enter into any discussion of that point.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

seems to be the lot of our present state. In

What three authors would you name, in commenting on an extensive conflagration? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

The Cholera has made its appearance

Hearer.

D. Brecher once engaged to preach for a

son, with whom he was then in frequent cor- he had a duty to perform, and he had no right economy. Society has a right to defend it. ticians who have, for the a tainment of or to refuse to do it, because only one man could self against crime-against muider and theft, than patriotic oil classet on feet there atresp the benefit from it; and accordingly he and has also an equal right to defend itself tempts to do me injury in my absence, and he did not believe the paper to be authentic.

"Ibelieve it to be spurious," he says: "I deem it a very unjustifiable q iz." "Nor one hearer. And when all was over, hestendo I affirm positively that this paper is a fabed down from the desk to speak to his congregation, but he had departed.

brought to the doctor's mind quite strangely. Traveling somewhere in Ohio, the doctor as lighted from the stage one day in a pleasant same right to force him while a boy, into a conduct. Yes, Sir, I intend to take the papvillage, when a gentleman stepped up and school house to prevent him from becoming the vote upon this subject; and it a majorispoke to him by name, " I do not remember a thief. In the name of humanity we ask, if ty of votes shall be thrown against me, I the stranger, "but we once spent two hours have we no right to educate and save life? together in a house alone in a storm." "I do not recall it, sir," added the old man, "pray when was it?" "Do you remember preaching, twenty years ago, in such a place, to a single person ?"-" Yes, yes," said the doctor, grasping his hand, "I do, indeed, and if you are the man, I have been wishing to see you ever since." "I am the mun, sir, all allegiance to the British crown, and ab and that sermon saved my soul, made a min jure all political connection, contract, or as ister of me, and yonder is my church! The ciation with that nation, who have wanton. converts of that serm in, sir, are all ever

### Purctuality.

Ah! that's the word-punctuality! did yo re and independent people; are, and of ever see a man who was punctual, who did right ought to be, a sovereign and self gov. not prosper in a long run? We don't care arining association, under the control of no who or what he was high or low, black or power, other than that of our God, and the white, ignorant or learned, savage or civil-general government of Congress; to the ized,—we know if he did as he agreed and was punctual in all his engagements he pros emaly pledge to each other, our mutual co- pered and was more respected than his shiftless lying neighbors. Men who commence business should be

careful how they neglect their obligations and

break their word. A person who is prompt can always be accommodated, and is therefore " lord over another man's purse," as Frankcase is exeed ngly rare. He who is prompt to fu fil his word, will never make a promise where it is not next to a moral certainty that be agrees. If you would succeed be punctuat to the hour. Return barrowed money the moment you promised it. In all things if you are thus proupt, we will risk you through life; you will succeed-you cannot help it. Those who are prompt in their business of fairs, are generally so in every department of You never know them to be late to church, to the polls or to brd. A promptness in every thing characterizes them. May you be thus prompt. The first symptoms of reform, if you have been remiss in duty, will be to send to the printer furthwith and pay We have been more or our subscription. less connected with papers for twenty years, and the result of our experience is-the man who pays punctually for his paper is prompt in every transaction of life - makes a good citzen-exerts a good inflience-prospers, and is in a fair way to reach beeven.

# A Bit of Humor.

We do not relish truth the less for being occasionally spiced with a little humor. The tollowing extract from the report of the com- ty and Federal population! The law should mutes on llogs, read before en Agricultural that there is a plagiarism in the case, but de- Society "down east," contains some excel-

Ag in, some folks accuse pigs of being fithe in their habits, and neglected in their per sonal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, in the west. it seems to me, merely a matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may

At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to in kid slippers.

um," every tub must stand on its own bottom." the loss of the metal exposed to it."

From the Ashville Messenger. Common Schools.

ed on his moniment that he was the "author bath proved to be excessively stormy, cold, ject, in his speech to the late Whig State to the conclusion that he is as honest a man has been produced by the fact that many ex- and the mow was piled all along in the roads, whole west, of whatever politics, who does gaged in the public service. He falls too has been produced by the fact that many expressions in this celebrated document have been found to be identical with the language used in the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," a paper of earlier date, and Independence," a paper of earlier date, and it is cauceded that the resemblances between the two instruments are not accidental. In it is conceded that the resemblances between after looking about, the old gentleman—then that. How is it to be augmented? Why, in removing him from the Senate. In referthe two instruments are not accidental. In young—took his seat in the pulpit. Soon the if no better plan can be devised, we say by
ence to the opposition which his patroolic door opened, and a single individual walked up laying a moderate rax upon the people, and course on the Register;" into which gazette it had been hour came for commencing service, but no compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi, Mr. Foote, in the compelling them to educate their children, at against him in Mississippi against him nerceiving its similarity to the Congressional

Declaration, and that it purported to be an older document, he inclosed it to Mr. J. fferson, with whom he was then in frequent corrected in the Senate and independent of their children to attend some school, for a limited time, is a fundamental law of political.

It is my hope that certain man gine political in the Senate and independent remarks.—Fix. p. per. A circumstance so rare was referred to occasionally, but twenty years after, it was men above the committing of crime. If we chinations fully, and upon evidence, and to ou," said the doctor. "I suppose not," said we have a right to hang and take away life; shall resign my seat here without the least

A large portion of the school fund, we are aware, was derived from an investment of the money which this State received from the General Government, as her share of as the distribution by Congress of that fund. was made among the States according to the Federal population, the advocates of the present system insisted that this fund should be ber of members in the House of Representaives from each State, which number is fixed on the basis of Federal population, that is white people and three fifths of the slaves added : but North Carolina when she received here share, could apply it to any public purpose she saw fit, as in works of Internal improvements, or otherwise. Having decided to add it to the Literary fund, she was did not bear test mony to the patriotic zeal and good bound to distribute the proceeds among the faith with which this plan for adjusting sectional it is needed, and to give equality, equal and and, while we may hope for its success, the result is needed, and to give equality, equal and must be considered uncertain. But whether it see exact justice to all.

We are by no means done with this all important subject. We wish not to force, important subject. We wish not to force, of his country, and wrang warm and remove but reason with our friends about our rights pendence. I mean Mr. Clay, of his country.

# FIRE AND WATER.

The Pi tsburg American chronicles an ex-They eught, then, to be judged charitably. plosion that took place at Brady's Bend, doing some damage to the iron works there, chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by and badly burning five or six of the hands. tiring in the western norizon shods his harvest gold. chew tobacco, nor to posson their breath by and badly burning two or six of the dandy upon the castern mountains. He see all druking whiskey. And as to their personal The accident was the result—and, we should be beauty upon the castern mountains. He see all the day to the gratifule and thanks of every few in appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the think, the very natural result-of a new and andy, nor the females among them picking rather strange process for purifying the members among them picking rather strange process for purifying the members way up this muddy village, after a raio, tall by directing a strong of water took it. their way up this muddy village, after a rain, tal by directing a stream of water upon it while in the molten state. It would be hard Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, to tell what effect water could have in such hogs have some excellent traits of character. case, even if kept on the surface of the me-"A perpetual conflict with natural desires If one chances to wallow a little deeper in al, except to chill the latter and be itself some mire hole than his fellow, and so carries converted into steam; but it is easy to conyouth we require something of the tardiness off and comes in possession of more of this ceive that any of it getting below the tron, and frigidity of age; and in age we must la-bur to recalf the fire and impetuosity of extra importance on that account; neither rise to very violent and dangerous explosions. brilliant achievaments of Palo Alto, Resaca ed the old gentleman, as soon as he could youth; in youth we must learn to expect, are his brethien stupid enough to worship him Speaking on this point, the Pittsburg Amerihe will a hog ? If he is, treat him as such. metal, from one and a half to two tons, de-And when a hog has no merite of his own, stroyed or blown away by less than a thim he never puts on sristocratic airs, nor claims bleful of water." "Even so much water, any particular respect on account of his fami- it justly adds, "as will adhere to a piece of -sunk and died. The fond and devoted ly connections; and yet some Hogs have de- cinder no larger than a hickory nut, will oc. heart had ceased to heat, and its possessed scended from very secient families. They casion a boil, as it is termed, that will en- has at last found quietude in that place where understand, full well, the common sense tax. danger the surrounding buildings and cause the weary cease from troubling, and where

Senator Foote.

Originally entertaining the strongest aver-We commend to our readers the patriotic, sion towards this gentleman, and now differ-Thomas Jefferson desired it to be record. country migister on exchange, and the Sab-

> hesitation or delay. Meanwhile, I shall con-DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND. who may censure or traduce me. I wish to The rule of distribution, or the law by subjoin one other declaration. Not the smallwhich the public fund is divided among the est distrust has ever entered my mind in recounties is idiou- and unjust, and ought and gard to the filelity of the people of Messissipmust be changed. In the year 1825, when pi to the Union. No man shall ever per-the first act was passed to create a fund for suade me to suppose it even possible that any the establishment of common schools, it was considerable portion of my constituents will expressly provided and enacted that "when- lend their sanction to the dangerous disunion ever in the opinion of the Logislature, the dectrines which, I regret to say, are prevail said fund shall have accumulated sufficiently, ing to some extent both in the northern and the proceeds thereof, shall be divided among southern sections of the confederacy, and the several counties, in proportion to the free which are not without zealous champions in white population of each." See 1st vol. the two halls of Congress. I hold it to be Rev. Stat. Chap. 66, Sec. 4, page 379. Yet the most impossible of all impossibilities that when the time arrived for the contemplated the State of Mississippi will ever be found in hivision, the fund was distributed, not in pro- favor of secession, except in a case of " inartion to white population, but in proportion talerable appression." and not now by be at to Federal numbers; thus giving counties all apprehended. But, sir, if, contrary to my where there are but few white children and belief, contrary to my hopes, that noble and many slaves a large portion, and to counties patriotic State shall ever visid to influences, having a large white population and 'few either domestic or foreign and for "hight and slaves, small proportions. This was wrong, transient causes," shall enlist under the black Besides its being a palpable violation of the banner of disunion, then, humble as I may Legislative pledge, made by the representa | be, and all unworthy to occupy a seat in this tives of the people, and acquesced in for grand national council house, I shall soom rears, the laws is unequal and or just. The any longer to be recognised as the senatorial fund was raised and set spart, not for the education of negroes but of white children. It State of Mississippi. This is plain language ; should be sent into the count or therefore, in at such a moment I could use no other; and proportion to the number of white children it is language not one word of which I shall

> > SENATOR DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

A complimentary dinner was given a few proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and days ago to the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at Tammany Hall, New York. The speech delivered by him, in response to the toast given, is replete with noble and patriotic sonunients-such sentiments as should be enterdistributed among ourselves upon the same tained by every American who desires to basis. But the argument is fallacious. The see the Union perpetuated. He condemndistribution of the public lands was made ed, in equivocal language, the interference of among the States in proportion to the num-the North with the institution of slavery at the South-went into an examination of the subject of slavery in connection with the territories, and avowed himself in favor of permitting the people to decide the question for themselves. Under all circumstances he would sustain the union of the States. In speaking of the compromise bill, he says: "I should do injustice to my own feelings if I

children equally, according to the Legislative controversies is supported from the North and pledge of 1825. Yet the Legislature of South, the East and the West, and from togethers pledge of 1820. Let the Legislature of both political parties. One spirit seems to animate them, and that is, to do justice to all and once more give the country quiet, and the government ty and Federal population! The law should power to perform its ordinary functions. But it be changed so as to apply the money where has vigilant, earnest, and unyielding opposition. ceeds or is overpowered, there is one who elevial off ris in its behalf have carned the approxi-(Thee s and applaism) Strong and all cases of eponeset as he is, I deem it no more than the to say that his position in its appear to a not communishing moral spectable. Full of years has eventill kindles with the fire of youth, and he enterpoders screened throws back from the cashing of

DYING OF JOY.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia

"A death from sudden and unexpected joy occurred here vesterday. A poor German emigrant who left the home of his fathers. and all the ass ciations of a long life to seek the new world with the view of bettering his fortune, actually was unable to bear the shock of seeing a well beloved brother. The moment his eyes fell on his countenance lit frame was convulsed - he swooned with jev